

In the representation of the farcical play "Thoroughbred," which was given last night at the Garrick Theatre, Mr. Seabrooke, who has succeeded Mr. Dixey, in Mr. Frohman's management, embodied the character of the Mayor of Upsonville. The change is advantageous, as the performance given by Mr. Seabrooke being gentle in spirit, marked by simplicity and kindly humor, and neither too slow, nor too rapid. Much of the humor of this character consists in a certain stiltedness, which Mr. Seabrooke has to a certain extent, but he has a keen sense of character, and the skill of a touch, here and there, with some of the more innocent pleasure, and the presence in some of the more dramatic entertainment offered in the city.

Henry Irving has engaged Mr. Frederick C. P. Robinson to succeed the late Mr. Howe, in the Lyceum company. Mr. Robinson, now in his forty-fourth year, has been for forty-seven years in the theatre, and has held a high position as a scholar and an artist in his profession. When young, he acted at Sadler's Wells, under the management of Samuel Phelps, and from that time his association with that great actor. He first appeared in America at Wallack's Theatre, in 1860, and since that time he has been a constant resident in this country. He has played in all the great theatres, and has been a success in every role. He is a man of great talent, and his performance in the Lyceum company will be a great asset to the theatre.

A numerous audience in Washington last night at the New National Theatre, saw the first performance of a new piece, called "The Girl of the Year." The play was written by Mr. J. M. Barrie, and was acted by a star cast. The performance was a success, and the audience was much pleased with the play. The actress who played the part of the girl of the year was much praised for her performance.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller arrived in the city last evening from his home in Herkimer. He will probably remain in New-York for some days, in the course of which he will have an opportunity to confer with a number of influential Republicans who believe with him that T. C. Platt's recent attacks upon ex-Governor McKinley were indecent and unpardonable, and that the time has come to take the machinery of the Republican party out of the hands of the men who have proved themselves disloyal to the sentiments of the vast body of Republican voters in this State.

Mr. Platt begins to think he will support the nominee of the St. Louis Convention, even if he should be "a dangerous and misleading candidate." Does this mean that he is starting to get in out of the way?

The Brooklyn Park Commissioner has issued an order that all vehicles moving on the park roads and parkways under his jurisdiction must carry lighted lamps at all times. This is an order of reasonable regulation. The rule that bicyclists must carry lighted lamps at night has long been enforced. It is scarcely less necessary in the interest of public safety that carriages and other vehicles should be similarly equipped.

The Sultan invites Sir Philip Currie to see him. The "London Times" is no longer allowed to come into his dominions. That turbulent potentate cannot be aware of the magnitude of the task which he thus seeks to impose upon the polite and conciliatory Ambassador. He might, perhaps, by some sorcerer's art, make a shift to stop the flow of the Hellespont or call a halt to the circulation of the great British newspaper, all his spells, if he chose to exercise them, would be futile. The Caliph will have not only to put up with the censures of that great organ of the world's opinion, but will find himself, with all his allies, ambassadorial and other, powerless to fence it entirely out of his dominions. The best thing he can do is to subscribe for it and keep it on file in the Yildiz Kiosk, not only for his own reproach and edification, but for that of the multitude of his councillors, among whom is much wisdom inviting the enlightenment and correction which that great journal is well qualified to impart to them.

Mr. Warner Miller will be pleased to learn from Mr. Platt that he has always voted the Republican State ticket. The information will remove the somewhat unpleasant impression which must have been left in Mr. Miller's mind about the way he was once left to fall outside the breastworks.

The two oldest active bankers in Detroit are Albert Ives and James F. Joy, who are almost eighty years old. Canon Du Moulin, rector of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, Canada, has been elected bishop of the diocese of Niagara, in the province of Ontario, and has signified his acceptance of the office.

Admiral W. T. Evashinoff, of the Russian Imperial Navy, who is travelling on a year's leave of absence, is visiting his brother-in-law, Theodore Barker, of Portland, Ore. He is thus quoted in "The Oregonian": "I shall stay in Portland for some time, and while here I intend to investigate all the modern methods of the canning industry, so that I may establish my canneries on Avacha Bay according to the very latest methods. Plentiful food does not describe the abundance of salmon over there. The bays and rivers are simply alive with them. I shall take everything with me when I return to my country, and will use it in the canning industry. I am the foreman of the different departments will be Americans, probably men from the Columbia River. We are well fixed for a market for our goods, for Russia being a large country, we can get them at a very low price. The time has come to knit ties of the 'closest friendship between Germany and the 'South African Republic'—ties such as are natural between father and child."

How American settlers in South Africa regard it has already been made plain. What the British Government will finally decide to do about it is yet to be seen. But if it should decide to hold the Boer Patriots to the terms of his profession of 1883, could it be greatly blamed? Certainly it has kept its agreement of that year fully as faithfully as the Pretoria Government has done. The Jameson raid and the Johannesburg massacre have not changed that fact in the least. That is the way the case is regarded by the Americans resident in that part of the

Democratic candidate. Under his banner can be herded nearly all the elements that every four years make up the anti-Republican horde. His nomination would mean that the Democratic dog was going to wag the Mugwump tail. In fact, the Mugwump tail is already tied out, has given up signalling to Billy Russell to come to its assistance. The Northern Democrats as well have apparently concluded that the party is worn-out in it. They feel that the only hope of sound money is in the Republican party, and as is the custom with interested outsiders in all business transactions, are terribly anxious lest the insiders shall not do their work properly. In its latest figures "The New York Evening Post" concedes that 172 out of 338 delegates elected to Chicago are in favor of free coinage. This majority, it is predicted, is likely to be increased and grow decisive. "The Evening Post" main hope is that the silver men will have only a mere majority, and that the opposition by the working of the two-thirds rule can prevent the naming of a candidate to run on the free-silver platform. In spite of the efforts of Cleveland, the conversion of Carlisle, and the speeches of Hoke Smith, the Altgelds, the Bryans, the Morgans, the Boleases, the Harrises and the Tillmans will probably control the convention. Then the struggle will be narrowed down to a simple contest between Republicans on a Protection and honest-money platform and Free-Trade and free-silver Democrats.

LATEST FROM THE TANDEN.

It gives us great pleasure to notice that our usually good-natured and always interesting Democratic contemporary, "The New York Sun," has recovered its equanimity; has smoothed its wrinkled front; and now, instead of calling folks hard names to frighten the souls of fearful adversaries, it capers nimbly in the Anti-McKinley circus to the side-splitting pleasures of the time-honored, mirth-provoking middle-name joke. It will be remembered that The Tribune lately had occasion to call attention to the omission of the middle-name joke, which for the time being seemed to fall into innocuous desuetude. We now record the fact with unalloyed satisfaction that our lively contemporary has in a measure dropped the grim humor of epithets and returned to its old and genial playfulness with middle names. In its Monday's issue it only mentions McKinley twice as "Major Munn"—an abbreviation, we presume, for "Muncheaus"—but it has great fun with "John Enigma Milholland," "Marcus Antonius Hanna," "Cornelius Nepos Bliss," and various other persons whose middle initials make them shining marks for the wit of the penman. We congratulate our contemporary on its resumption of a genial temper.

But we are pained to observe that the other member of Mr. Platt's tandem, "The Evening Ecceza," is in considerable distress of mind over what it calls "the McKinley furore" and "the frivolity with which McKinley's friends in this city are treating the crisis," which, it says, "is something extraordinary." And our pain on this account is all the more poignant because of the fact that The Tribune seems to have fallen under the censure of our serious and veracious contemporary for having contributed to the extraordinary frivolity with which "the crisis" is treated. "His only organ here," The Tribune, the principal Republican organ also," says "The Ecceza," "treats the business men who are 'anxious about his position on the currency' to a column or two of childish buffoonery every day in which the subject of money is never mentioned, while their subtlety is made the 'subject of such fun as probably marks Saturday nights at a newsboys' lodging-house.' Now we are free to say that this hurts. We feel it more than we can express. For 'The Ecceza'—whose relations with all its contemporaries and, in fact, with the world at large, are so full of kindness and good nature—to say that The Tribune has been treating a 'crisis' with 'childish buffoonery'—well, what can we say more than it makes us sorry. Not at being called 'childish'; with that gentle rebuke we are familiar, as are most of our contemporaries; it is an admonitory phrase, which 'The Ecceza' keeps standing simply because the intellectual feebleness of the world at large from 'The Ecceza's' point of view requires its constant use. But we do have to say in our own defence that we were not aware that there was any 'crisis.' We have only meant to be reasonably cheerful. Will 'The Ecceza' kindly accept our apology for this unseasonableness? We really cannot help it. Will it also accept our thanks for correcting a popular delusion regarding The Tribune? 'No one would suppose that the authors,' says 'The Ecceza,' speaking of this 'childish buffoonery,' 'are adults, and yet they probably are.' Thanks! Thanks! We are probably adults. No such compliment as that has ever been paid by 'The Ecceza' to any American newspaper. We are very proud of it.

One word more, by way of explanation rather than of apology. Our contemporary is evidently grievously because The Tribune, speaking of the team which Mr. Platt had harnessed and was driving with such uncommon success, described them as "wild horses, broncos, kicking mules and braying jackasses." It was merely a figure of speech. But our sensitive contemporary keeps alluding to it as if it were a personal reflection. We did not so intend it. And in order to remove any doubt about it, and re-establish the delightful professional comity and cordial relations which "The Ecceza" has struggled so hard to maintain in the newspaper fraternity, we here and now withdraw the terms "kicking mules and braying jackasses." It shall not be said that The Tribune deliberately indulges in personal reflections upon its contemporaries, and especially upon so amiable, venacious, well-bred and scholarly a contemporary as "The Evening Ecceza." We desire also to repeat that if we have treated "the crisis" with "childish buffoonery" it was the fault of our crass and besotted ignorance in not recognizing it as a "crisis." We did not think it was a "crisis." Still it may be, Mr. Platt, whom our contemporary professes to McKinley for the same reason that it professes to McKinley to double pneumonia, says it is. And with the aid of his extraordinary tandem, "The Sun" and "The Ecceza," he may be able to demonstrate it. Meanwhile, let us all be amiable and good-natured. "The Sun" has resumed something of its old-time good humor and chirps like a grasshopper. Why will not "The Ecceza" forget for the moment that the weight of the whole universe is on its shoulders, brace up and have fun with the rest of us? For, really, there isn't any "crisis," and we may be happy yet.

The Democrats of South Carolina have come bravely to the rescue of their party in the Nation. With free silver as a rallying cry and Benjamin R. Tillman as a candidate they have set out for the Chicago Convention. In them is the hope of a united Democracy, and one might almost say of a united country. Tillman offers the best avenue of escape from the formation of the Silver Republic which the Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies proclaimed the other day at Denver. In that speech Mr. Belford assumed that there was no salvation for the silverite but secession, and he called upon Senator Teller not to stultify himself by going to St. Louis to a convention sure to declare in favor of gold and then dishonor himself by bolting, but to come out at once as the leader of the Silver party, and when the rest of the country declared against the free coinage of silver to join in the establishment of a new nation whose eastern boundary should be the Mississippi. Now, even the Red-Headed Rooster of the Rockies, though he earnest for silver to the verge of secession, will doubtless admit that it is better not to establish a new nation, or even a third party, unless it is absolutely necessary. When an avenue of escape is offered which will unite the Democracy East and West under a good silver candidate he will be content with that solution and leave Teller to go to St. Louis and bolt in peace.

Tillman offers the solution. He is the ideal

ideal withdrawal of his name. The incident will doubtless encourage the determined supporters of Mr. Jasper to redouble their efforts in his behalf, but it certainly ought not to win to his side a single one of those doubtful members of the Board who have been willing to listen to reason and have desired to reach a wise conclusion. On the contrary, the remarkable demonstration of approval which Dr. Gilman's tentative candidacy evoked should convince them that they cannot afford to re-elect the present incumbent. It may be impossible to secure a man of Dr. Gilman's eminence, but a man of kindred spirit can be and ought to be chosen.

"possible." The Commissioners will not resign at once, but will hold themselves ready to listen to any proposal that may be made by the elevated roads. It is evident, however, that they consider their labors at an end. It is a deplorable outcome of the work entered on with such high hopes when the present Commission came into existence two years ago.

Sad news comes from Washington. It is that the illustrious Bowler has been bowled over by the Supreme Court, and that the sugar boulders which he assumed the responsibility of holding up must be paid. That the Court would so decide as soon as the question was brought before it has been believed by nearly everybody outside the office of the Controller of the Treasury, but in those precincts it has been steadfastly maintained that Bowler had full power to render a law passed by Congress null and void. The blow to Bowler is a severe one, and it is a question whether he will be able to survive it.

The eminent lawyers who have been consulted regarding the selection of special excise agents without competitive examinations are unanimously of the opinion that the Constitution has not been complied with and that Controller Roberts should not pay the salaries of the men appointed. The opinion formally secured by Mr. Roberts is that of Mr. Root; ex-Judge Danforth, Dorman B. Eaton, Everett P. Wheeler, Edward M. Shepard and others were also asked for their views. Mr. Root says that no competent authority has decided that competitive examinations were not practicable in these cases, and that for the Controller to pay the salaries of the agents appointed without such examinations would be a waste of the public funds. The Controller will not pay them, and the courts will doubtless sustain his position.

THE POSSIBILITIES.

The prospect of a bolt from each of the Presidential conventions appears to "The New York Herald" so great that it proceeds at once to estimate the probable results by States. It reckons that the Western and Southern fusion of silver men would carry only 118 electoral votes, against 210 Republican, 55 Democratic and 64 doubtful, if both parties should declare for sound money; but if the free-silver combination should carry the Democratic Convention, it reckons that the Republicans would secure 236 electoral votes, but "must carry all the doubtful States" in order to win.

These calculations seem a little in error. They appear to overlook the fact that honest-money men of both parties would assuredly get together in every close State if there were a possibility of free-silver success. The forecast may dismiss entirely the possibility of any "straddle" or hesitating utterance at St. Louis. There will be nothing of the sort. Probably the possibility of a sound-money declaration by the Democratic Convention may also be dismissed, but it makes little difference because the free-silver men evidently intend to have a party of their own this year, and mean to bolt from both conventions in order to get it; and, although their secession from the Republican Convention will not be of imposing dimensions, it is positively foreshadowed by Senator Teller's recent declaration and by the action of conventions in Idaho, Montana and Utah. Let it be assumed, then, that the silver men capture the Democratic Convention, drive out the advocates of sound money, absorb the Populists and free-silver bolters from the Republican party, and with all the prestige of regular Democracy make a fight for success. This seems to be the only contingency worth seriously weighing. In that event what would the sound-money Democrats of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and California do in the Presidential contest? Is it to be supposed that they would deliberately help the free-silver men to victory?

Apparently "The Herald" supposes they would, since it reckons the votes of such States either doubtful or Democratic; but there is ground for a much more creditable opinion of these voters. Doubtless many of their leaders, being prominent politicians who do not want to be absorbed or deprived of local influence, would struggle for independent tickets of their own. But the only question of importance is whether the sound-money voters would consent to give the free-silver men a chance of success by supporting such tickets. The belief of the Republicans is that even President Cleveland himself, if a candidate of sound-money Democrats under such conditions, could not carry a single electoral vote from the States above mentioned, because men who are not sound on the money question would fight against him, while those who sincerely want the money question settled, and settled right, would take care not to give the silver men a possibility of success by defeating Republican candidates.

There is something else to be remembered. In all the Northern and border States and in the States of the Pacific coast the desire of the people for restoration of Protective duties is so strong and imperative that probably no combination whatever can defeat it. The whole force of this popular demand will be on the side of sound money, and against any risk of free-silver success. It is not to be forgotten that the States above named have been carried, nearly all by large and decisive majorities, against the Democratic party and its National Administration and although the results in a Presidential year might be different if the Democratic party were united, and could hope to succeed with a sound-money ticket, it does not appear in the least probable that the workingmen and manufacturers who demand Protection, and the business men who want sound money, will both lend themselves to promote the success of a Free-Trade and free-silver combination this year.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.

The determination of the trustees and faculty of Johns Hopkins University and the best citizens of Baltimore to keep President Gilman at the post where he has accomplished a remarkable work is a tribute honorable to his bestow and to him who receives it. Nor can it be fairly said that he has shown the least disloyalty toward his supporters for the office of City Superintendent of New-York schools by his apparently decisive conclusion that he ought to remain where he is. He did not consent to become a candidate for the Superintendency, but merely promised that he would seriously consider the proposition which some members of the Board of Education pressed upon him. Moreover, it cannot be supposed that the proceedings of the Board last Wednesday were especially agreeable to him. When there seemed to be a strong probability that New-York might secure his services, his earnest advocates found themselves temporarily, at least—in a minority, and upon a vote which to some extent tested the general disposition of the Commissioners his election under any circumstances was shown to be uncertain. This action was assuredly not of a kind to overcome Dr. Gilman's natural reluctance to leave the university which he has built up and tempt him to undertake a new work in New-York. In spite of all the pressure exerted in Baltimore, which he must in a measure have foreseen, it is not improbable that he would have accepted an immediate and unqualified offer from this city.

Naturally, those members of the Board of Education who induced Dr. Gilman to consider the Superintendency and expected to persuade others to join in electing him want to believe that there is still a chance of carrying out their plan. We wish there were, but there is little reason to hope that he will reconsider the prac-

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—S. Mikado.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—S. 11th Captain.
COLUMBIAN THEATRE.—S. 11th Captain.
DALEY'S THEATRE.—S. 11th Captain.
EDEN THEATRE.—S. 11th Captain.
GARRICK THEATRE.—S. 11th Captain.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.—S. 11th Captain.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—S. 11th Captain.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—S. 11th Captain.
KOSTER & BIAL.—S. 11th Captain.
OLYMPIA.—S. 11th Captain.
PASTORS.—S. 11th Captain.
PROCTOR & PLATT.—S. 11th Captain.
TERRACE GARDEN.—S. 11th Captain.

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